

FARM AND HOME.

Who Make the Best Farmers.

Mr. Beecher says: "A man who is not smart enough to run a store is not smart enough to run a farm. Farmers are not to be made out of what is left after lawyers, doctors, ministers, and merchants are sorted and picked out. And, if a man fails on a good farm, it is not likely that he will succeed in a store; for it requires more talent to be a thriving farmer than to be an average merchant. The one cause of greatest failure is the disproportion between a man's farm and his capital. A farmer's capital is his skilled labor and his money. If he has little cash, he must have no more land than he can thoroughly well manage by his own personal labor. Every acre beyond that is an encumbrance. One acre well worked is more profitable than twenty acres skinned over. It is this greed of land by farmers that have not the capital to work it that keeps so many poor. Small farms are better than large ones, simply because they are better suited to the average capital of common farmers. Large farms with large capital are better than small ones. But two hundred acres of land in the possession of a man who has only enough capital to stock and develop ten acres leads to one of two things—either that he pays taxes on one hundred and ninety acres which he does not use, or, as is more commonly the case, that he spreads his small capital out over the whole two hundred; and that is so thin that it is like a spoonful of guano on the Grand Prairie.

"Farming is a good business for all men who conduct it on business principles, and have capital according to the size of their farms. If a man does not understand his business, he will, whether he be a farmer, lawyer, minister, or merchant. If a man attempts to run a mine, a manufactory, a bank, or a farm without capital, he will fail alike in all or any of them, but no sooner in one than another of them.

"Farming for amusement is another and entirely different thing. Some men prefer dogs and horses, some men pictures, some men landscape gardens and fancy greenhouses, and others fancy farms, as a means of agreeably spending their money and occupying their leisure. A farm may be a rich man's plaything. He does not live from his ground. His ground lives from him."

The Manure Question.

We would really like to know what question in farming may be said to be perfectly settled. For some time past we have been hearing much about saving manure in piles, and under sheds, composting, the waste of ammonia if spread on the surface, and the necessity of having it well rotted. Now comes the *German Town Telegraph*, one of the oldest and wisest of agricultural journals, saying that there is no danger of losing fertilizing properties by evaporation, that unrotted manure plowed under is worth twice as much as that which is rotted, that it should be hauled directly from the stables and placed upon the land for spring crops, if the land be hard and not frozen, and that all the trouble of stacking or housing manure is not only useless, but one year's use of it is lost. We have no doubt that unrotted manure plowed in will help the first crop materially, and still be worth about as much for future crops as if held over to be thoroughly rotted. In addition, land with which unrotted manure is mixed will stand the drought better than without it. On the whole, we are disposed to concur with the *Telegraph*, except, of course, when manure is wanted for a special purpose, and to apply on hills for the greatest possible advantage the first year. The *Country Gentleman* considers plaster one of the cheapest fertilizers used in American farming, and says: "Where plaster is applied to clover and other grasses to manifest advantage, there can be but little doubt that from fifty to one hundred dollars' worth of hay is realized for every ton sown, at the rate of one hundred pounds per acre." An English farmer says that sixteen pounds of guano are equal to one load of barn-yard manure. Use broadcast with plaster; in hills with loam.

Breaking Heifers to the Plow.

On this subject Harris Lewis, of Herkimer county, New York, writes to the *New York Tribune* as follows: "We now have a heifer with a calf of her own, which has cost us at present prices about \$50. But she has not been broken to milk, a term which is no misnomer when we considered the way in which it is too often done. Yet, as we do not intend to break the milk-stool on her hip-bones, or to break her ribs, with a cudgel, we will change the term and call it 'learning heifers how to be milked.' And as the heifer is entirely ignorant of what we desire, we will first obtain her confidence and assure her that no harm or injury is intended to her on our part. This may be done by curdling her gently while another milks, and I have found by repeating this process a few times the heifer is transformed into a very kind and gentle cow, unless her teat or udder is sore from inflammation. If we desire a good gentle cow, one that will be always reliable, we must begin early and be gentle to the calf, and then to the heifer. Gentleness begets gentleness, and kindness begets kindness as certainly in the lower as in the higher order of animals; while, on the other hand, vice begets viciousness and brutality begets brutality."

Green Fodder for Cows.

Judge French, referring to the remark of some farmer that "corn fodder is the meanest thing that can be offered to milk cows," adds a few notes from his own experience, proving exactly the reverse. In Concord we furnish about 2,000 gallons of milk a day for Boston, of quality equal to the best; and farmers, almost without exception, rely upon green corn for their cows in August and September. My next neighbor says he could not keep half his number without it. I kept eight cows in the yard nearly a month last year, in August and September, and feed them almost wholly on green corn fodder, giving them a little dry hay and no grain; and they gave more milk than when at pasture, and made excellent butter. We reckon sweet corn best; but usually sow the Southern corn, because the seed of the sweet corn is too expensive. I have nearly two acres sown this year, part of which I hope to dry and save for winter use. If there is anything settled in my neighborhood, it is that corn fodder is valuable for milk cows. My own experience of twenty years corresponds with the general opinion.

Corn Fodder.

A correspondent of the *Hearth and Home* writes as follows:

If I lived where I could keep a milk cart a gain, as some folks do, I'd go in in a big way for sowing corn to feed green; but whenever I could I'd give it one day's wither after being cut. You may depend on it, there's more milk in it. And if the doctors can tell why, let 'em.

So much for green fodder, as for sowing it to get a stock for winter feed, all I've got to say is, it's the best thing to cure I ever had anything to do with.

If you've got an old open shed where you can set it up, on a ton at a time, so's the wind'll draw through it, and leave it there for a month, say, before you stack it or mow it, there's a good chance of it's not gettin' het; or if you can shock it up tidy on dry, gravelly ground, and let it stand with a good snug cap on it for about six weeks, then fling down for good hot day's sunshine on the butts—there's another pretty good chance; or if you've got an old airy loft where you can set it on end without movin' at all, there's another chance of your keepin' bright, sweet feed; and in a general way, there's a pretty good chance of corn fodder spilin'.

Blackberry Wine.

To every gallon of the fruit allow a quart of boiling water; mash the berries; pour the boiling water on them, and stir them up well; cover, and let it stand until the following day. Then, having stirred all again, strain the liquid into the cask, adding good brown sugar in the proportion of two pounds to each gallon; cork it tight. The wine will be ready for use in the course of the autumn.

Still another way is to fill a keg or cask three-fourths full with sound, ripe blackberries, then fill up the cask with molasses; close it tight, and set it in a dry, cool place until the winter. The liquid may then be poured off, and will be found an agreeable common wine, and the berries will make good pies.

GRASS FOR BREEDING HOGS.—A correspondent of the *Western Ruralist* says: "A good supply of grass for breeders is of untold value. They should be on pasture two or three weeks before breeding time, as it increases the milk greatly. Breeders, on a good supply of grass, with some corn, will not only retain their flesh, but grow continually, and be easily fattened in the fall or winter, while the pigs are large and healthy, and their growth will not be checked during the winter. If breeders, with their pigs, are confined in small yards during the summer, and fed on grain alone, it will take two of the former to make a shadow in the fall, while the latter will be small and poor, and go into winter quarters good subjects for disease."

CURRENT WINE.—Prepare the currants (which should be perfectly ripe) the same as if you were making jelly. To each quart of juice extracted add two quarts of cold water and three pounds of good brown sugar. Having stirred all well together, let it remain undisturbed till the next day, then skim and set it in a cool place to ferment. Keep it uncovered, and fill it up every day until done working. In six or eight days, when it has ceased fermenting, cork it closely, adding, if you wish, a little good brandy—a pint to every eight gallons of wine will be sufficient. As soon as it becomes clear it is fit to bottle. It will be fine wine in the course of the winter.

NECTAR CREAM.—One gallon of water, four pounds of white sugar, quarter of a pound of tartaric acid, four table-spoonsful of flour and the whites of four eggs. Whisk the white of an egg, and add it to the water, then beat in the other ingredients, boil the mixture for three minutes, skim it clear, and when cold add an ounce of essence of lemon. For use, take one-third portion of syrup to two-thirds of water, and add a little carbonate of soda.

The following is one of the essays read at the Le Vere colored school at its exhibition some weeks ago. It was read by Margaret I. Nelson, of Knoxville, Tennessee, a young colored girl of much talent and promise.

We give it space with pleasure, as an evidence of the application and progress of the colored children of the city:

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

In whatever position woman is placed in the world, she exercises an influence upon mankind. Nature seems to have bestowed upon her this power to an almost unlimited extent. Some assert that the influence of woman is felt alone in the home circle, but this is not so; for whether it be good or evil, it goes forth to govern the world. As a wife, what a mission is hers! what an array of duties are before her! and if she yields her influence for good, who can estimate the good she can accomplish! but if for evil, what terrible consequences follow!

What a mother lavishes all her love and her abilities upon a child, in the proper sense, and if she refuses to be governed by her admonitions, her noble qualities will not allow her to cast him off, and although he never returns to the path of right, yet she shall not lose her reward—"for she hath done what she could"—to train him to love God and to respect himself.

Who is there that cannot bear testimony to the truth, although a mother's head may be long lain under the sod, yet he cannot forget the counsel given him in the days of his youth, and they become interwoven with his life, reproducing her principles. "Respect," says one author, "is the only sure foundation of influence, and when a woman fails to command respect then she ceases to be beneficially influential."

History furnishes us with numerous examples of the depraved state of different societies, resulting from the evil influence of wicked women. With what disgust do we read of the corruption of the court of Louis XIV. When woman departs from her sphere and mingles with that which is vile and degrading, she tarnishes her good name, and in her fall many others are involved.

Woman's influence is strongly felt in the halls of the Capitol of the nation, for our Senators and Representatives carry with them the ideas advanced in the home circle, and frequently cause the walls to resound with the eloquence which has had its origin in the mind of a mother, wife, sister or friend. Therefore, let us remember our mission as females is not a trifling one, and may we so use the power God has given us that all shall be compelled to acknowledge her merit.

"Woman, blest partner of our joys and woes! Even in the darkest hour of earthly life, Unfathom'd yet thy fond affection glows. Thro' thee each pale, and beats with every thrill. When sorrow rends the heart—when feverish pain Wrings the hot drops of anguish from the brow, To soothe the soul, to cool the burning brain, Oh, who so welcome and so prompt as thou?"

"The woman's smiles that lull our cares to rest; Dear woman's charms that give to life its zest; The woman's hand that smooths affliction's bed, Wipes the cold sweat, and stays the sinking head."

Marshal McMahon.

Marie-Edme-Patrick-Maurice de McMahon, Duke of Magenta, who will command the French armies in event of war with Prussia, traces his descent to an ancient Irish family, who lost their fortune in the cause of the Stuart dynasty, and shared the exile of James II. They carried their pride and their gallantry to France, distinguished themselves in many wars, and through advantageous marriages mingled their blood with the highest nobility in the land. The Duke of Magenta was born at Sully, July, 1808, entered the military school of St. Cyr in 1825, and after graduation in 1830 was sent to Algeria. As aide-de-camp to General Achard, he took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832, was made captain in 1833, major of foot chasseurs in 1840, lieutenant colonel of the foreign legion in 1842, colonel of the forty-first of the line in 1845, and general of brigade in 1848. When General Canrobert was recalled from Crimea in 1855, McMahon was appointed to succeed him as general of division, and in that capacity led the assault upon the Malakoff. His brilliant success on that occasion gave him the grand cross of the legion of honor, and in 1856 he was made knight grand cross of the order of the bath. He took an active part in the Franco-Italian war of 1859, won the victory of Magenta, and with it the baton of marshal and the title he now wears. He represented France at the coronation of Frederick William of Prussia in 1861; was appointed to the command of the third corps d'armee in 1862, and was nominated Governor General of Algeria in 1864.

McMahon is considered one of the best soldiers in Europe, but can lay no claim to that peculiar genius which belongs alone to great generals.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I am a candidate for Clerk of the Criminal Court of Knox county, Tennessee. WILL R. McBATH.

We are authorized to announce Col. P. TURNER, of Franklin county, as a candidate for Supreme Judge for the Middle Division of the State. ap 13-14

We are authorized to announce Hon. O. P. TEMPLE as a candidate for re-election as Chancellor of the Sixth Chancery Division of Tennessee. ap 13-14

We are authorized and requested to announce M. L. HALL as a candidate for Judge of the Criminal Court of Knox county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized and requested to announce I. P. ALLEN as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the First District of Knox county, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce R. B. DOWELL as a candidate for Attorney General of the Third Circuit, subject to the decision of the people at the ballot-box. april 20-21

We are authorized and requested to announce H. G. TAYLOR as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court of Knox county. Election first Thursday in August.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of H. R. YOUNG as a candidate for Circuit Judge in the Third Judicial Circuit. Election on the 1st Thursday in August next. april 20-21

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of W. P. WASHBURN as a candidate for Judge of the Criminal Court of Knox county, recently established by the Legislature. Election 1st Thursday in August.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of Col. J. M. THORNBURG as a candidate for re-election to the office of Attorney General for the 3d Judicial Circuit, at the ensuing August election. June 5-10

In answer to numerous calls, we are authorized and requested to announce the name of E. T. HALL as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Judge of this Judicial Circuit, at the ensuing August election. may 5-10

We are authorized and requested to announce JAS. P. SWANN as a candidate for Circuit Judge in the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Sevier, Cocke, Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, Union, Campbell, Scott, and Hamblin if established.

In response to the published call of members of the Bar, in various counties of East Tennessee, and numerous solicitations of friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State. J. W. DEANER.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of Hon. JAMES H. RANDOLPH as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for the Second Circuit of Tennessee, composed of the counties of Claiborne, Campbell, Scott, and Hamblin if established. June 5-10

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. T. A. NELSON as a candidate for Supreme Court Judge from the Eastern Division. The election is to be held the first Thursday in August, and two Judges from each of the three divisions of the State are to be elected. april 13-14

We are authorized and requested to announce Gen. JOEL A. DEWEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Attorney General in the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Sevier, Cocke, Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, Union, Campbell, Scott, and Hamblin if established. June 5-10

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of J. P. GALLBRAITH, of Jefferson county, as a candidate for Attorney General in the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Sevier, Cocke, Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, Union, Campbell, Scott, and Hamblin if established. Election First Thursday in August. June 5-10

To the Editors of the *Daily Chronicle*: In answer to repeated calls from many of my friends and acquaintances throughout the county, to become a candidate for the office of Judge of the Criminal Court of Knox county, I am anxious to announce myself as a candidate for the position. Election the 1st Thursday of August next. J. F. J. LEWIS.

A Card. To Messrs. Henry Holloway, Wm. W. Weaver, D. W. GENTLEMAN, John G. Tate and others: Gentlemen: In response to your card, which I see in the *Chronicle* of the 8th inst., requesting me to become a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Anderson county, I would say that I am gratified to learn that my efforts in time past, when I held that position, to discharge properly the duties of the office, were satisfactory to my fellow-citizens.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the same as the coming election, in compliance with your call. If elected, I shall, as heretofore, endeavor to give faithful attention to my duties, and to promote the interests of my fellow-citizens and of the county.

Thanking you for your expression of confidence, I remain, Yours respectfully, W. W. WALLACE.

June 29th, 1870-tdo

A. J. RICKS,

Attorney at Law. ATTENDS PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSINESS in the Courts held in the City of Knoxville. Collections promptly made and remitted.

OFFICE—MAIN STREET. June 12-dw11.

MONTVALE SPRINGS.

THE FOLLOWING RATES OF FARE HAVE been agreed upon from the points named to Montvale Springs:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Memphis to Montvale and return | \$30.00 |
| Selma " " " | 25.00 |
| Chattanooga " " " | 20.00 |
| Mobile " " " | 40.00 |
| Grand Junction " " " | 20.00 |
| Corinth " " " | 25.00 |
| Huntsville " " " | 30.00 |
| New Orleans " " " | 40.00 |
| Vicksburg " " " | 40.00 |
| Jackson " " " | 35.00 |

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF SEVIER COUNTY, B. C. Thornburgh and Marion Pitty, Adm'rs of William Hickman, dec'd, vs. Humphrey Hickman et al.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING FROM COMPLAINTS petition that the defendants, Abner Hickman and wife Sarah, and John Hickman and wife Anna, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the *Knoxville Chronicle*, a newspaper published in this State, for four successive weeks, notifying said non-residents, the defendants, to appear at the next term of the County Court to be held for the county of Sevier, at the court house in Sevierville, on the first Monday of August next, to answer the petition of the said Administrators, filed against them and other in said Court, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex-parte.

W. H. H. DUGGAN, Clerk of Sevier County. July 12-dw.

The Daily Chronicle.

For sale at the bookstores, at five cents a copy.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

G. W. MABRY. C. TURNER. JOS. A. MABRY.

MABRY, TURNER & CO.,

(Successors to A. G. Jackson & Co.)

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—AND—

DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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—AND—

STEAM ENGINES.

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SAW MILLS.

We are the exclusive Agents for East Tennessee for the celebrated

"CUT GEAR WORLD'S"

Reaping and Mowing

MACHINE.

Tornado Thresher,

Manufactured by

E. BALL & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

RUSSELL & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

Reaping and Mowing Machines,

THRESHERS, &c.

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REAPER AND MOWER,

—AND—

Sweepstakes Thresher,

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THRESHERS

—AND—

Horse Powers,

BOTH LEVER AND TREAD.

We are the exclusive Dealers in the celebrated Pittsburgh

PEACOCK PLOWS,

Manufactured by J. C. Bidwell. (The Only Genuine.)

COLLINS'

Cast Cast-Steel Plows,

SINCLAIR'S

SHELLERS, PLOWS,

Powers, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

We keep constantly on hand every variety

—OF—

PLOWS,

SHELLERS,

GRAIN DRILLS,

HARROWS,

Hand and Horse Rakes,

CRADLES AND SCYTHES,

(Yankee and Dutch)

FERTILIZERS,

SALT AND CEMENT.

We ask a call from our old friends and customers, and the Farmers of East Tennessee.

april 6-11

BROOM CORN! BROOM CORN!!

BOLLI & CHAVANNES,

Manufacturers of Brooms,

WOULD INFORM THE FARMING COMMUNITY that they will purchase all

Broom Corn

of good quality that is offered to them, at the market price. The time being close at hand when it should be prepared and offered for sale, those who have planted Broom Corn, but are not familiar with its culture and treatment, can obtain all necessary information by addressing

June 2-dw11-wm. BOLLI & CHAVANNES, Knoxville, Tenn.

RICHARDSON, BURR & TERRY, Lumber Manufacturers,

WATER STREET RAILROAD CROSSING,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,

—DEALERS IN—

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Weather-

Boarding, Broom Handles,

Axe Handles, Pick

Handles, Spokes, Fellies,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c., &c.

June 6-dw11-wm

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by every body as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *PILL*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood, and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, the derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure—

For *Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Sleep, Languor and Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery or Diarrhea*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purgative.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often a valuable remedy where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

For sale by all druggists, and merchants generally. may 25-wly

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!

A. S. MARINER,

(Successor to the Knoxville Coal Company, and J. Mariner & Brown)

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Knoxville and vicinity that he will continue the

Coal and Wood Trade,

As heretofore, at the Coal Yard, foot of Cumberland and Clinch streets